

Intro Philosophical Aspects of Particle Physics

- 1.) Introduction why should philosophers of science study particle physics?
- (a) Relevance of studying a "core" branch of science
 - (b) Testing ground for theories of how science develops
 - (c) Grounding for reductionist programme
 - (d) ~~the~~ Speculations on the ultimate nature of physical reality.

2.) Intertheory relations - Heuristic strategies

Themes to be considered

- ① relativistic quantum field theory ✓
- ② Feynman-Dyson diagram techniques ✓
- ③ Renormalization theory ✓
- ④ analytic S-matrix theory ✓
- ⑤ Axionlike Field theory - Haag's Theorem
Haag, Kastler C^* algebra formulation. ✓

- ⑥ Chew's Bootstrap - analyticity of the ^{kernel} \checkmark
- ⑦ Current Algebra \checkmark
- ⑧ Unitary symmetries $SU(3)$, $SU(6)$ etc \checkmark
- ⑨ Parton models as explanation of scaling
 - (a) Bjorken & Paschos
 - (b) Drell, Levy and Yan.
 - (c) Landshoff & Polkinghorne?
- ⑩ Coloured quarks and charmed quarks \checkmark
 (quark statistics, ~~diffusion~~ ~~charges~~ strangeness-charges, neutral currents, χ -particles)
- ⑪ Dual resonance models
 - (a) Veneziano \checkmark
 - (b) Koba - Nambu - Nielsen?
 - \checkmark (c) String models - Nambu
Nielsen & Olesen
 - (d) MIT Bag model Kaku & Kikkawa.

⑫ Gauge fields

(a) Yang-Mills

(b) Sakurai

✓ (c) Salam-Weinberg → neutral currents

(Wheeler)
Hawking
- Penrose →

✓ (d) t'Hooft, renormalizability

✓ (e) Politzer, Gross - Asymptotic freedom

Broken scaling

⑬ Renormalization group methods

(a) Gel-Mann, Low

(b) Wilson

(c) → Gross, Wilczek

?

⑭ Müller theory of inclusive reactions
(Feynman scaling) ✓

⑮ Spontaneous symmetry breaking
Goldstone's theorem and
its evasion (Higgs-Kibble)

(16) Regge theory ✓

Strategies

- 1) straight forward mathematical development of existing theories:
ex 12 (c), (d) & (e), 3, 7, 14, 15.
- 2) Modification of existing theory:
ex ~~4~~ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- 3) analogical extension:
ex $SU(2) + SU(3) \rightarrow SU(4)$ —
i.e. 8 & 10 \rightarrow 12 (c), (d).
- 4) Reformulation followed by "stretching"
ex 1, 11 (c), 16

5.) Close computation gap.
ex 2.

6.) Feedback feature of some model
or approximation of old theory as
an axiom for the new theory

ex 4, 7,

$$\begin{array}{l} T+A \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow P \\ \vdash T_1(P) \quad \vdash T_1 \rightarrow P \end{array}$$

7.) ~~Abstraction~~
Attempts to constrain theories

ex 5, 6.

Sometimes constrain dynamics
or dynamics constrain symmetries.

8.) Making an Ansatz: Consistency problem?
ex 11(a)?, 9(b)?, 9(c)?

9.) Make a model. by simplifying assumptions
Analogous models. or by making approximation
ex 9(a), 11(a)

3.) Appraisal of Theories

A Value of predictions (Experiments per theory)

ed (1) Ω^-

(2) Λ beam regeneration

(3) Lamb shift + electron, muon anomalies

(4) antiproton

(5) neutrons

Importance of quantitative prediction

Bayesian models for methodologies of appraisal

B Theory from experiment

↳ ad hoc mechanisms

4) How Science Progresses

Application of views to

(1) Kuhn

paradigm shift
irrational hard work
effects.

(2) Popper

Reputation of theories

(3) Lakatos

tenacity of hard-cases

peritae heuristic
Degeneration of a research
programme.

5) Ultimate Nature of reality

(1) open ended reductionism

(2) Chew's bootstrap, no external
denial

(3) fundamental particles -

(4) parton v. bootstrap
Unified field theory of Heisenberg.

- (5) action - at a distance theories
illumination of fields? Hays-Nordstrom
etc.
- (6) elementary particles, cosmology.
(a) Wheeler, Mermin
(b) Nordstrom
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Questions 1.) How does duality assumption
for J -values compare with Chew's
analysis of 2nd kind ?

2.) What is status of Hall, Loys, Yeh
Field theory of proton point
protons + assumptions to
give scaling

3.) ~~Compatibility of unitarization~~
~~dual theories with duality?~~

4.) Renormalization group
Wilson's ideas on
field theory.

5.) Status of Haag's theorem